BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Northern Advices

OF THE 10TH.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Great "Mexican Emigration Movement."

Homeward March of the Armies.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATIONS.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS OF THE REBELS ENDED.

Restoration of Law in Virginia.

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT TREASURY ORDER.

GOLD 135 3-4.

General News.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

Charges and specifications against the leading conspirators have been finally preferred, and the testimony pretty well arranged. The trial was to have opened on Monday morning, but as the court partially assembling it was found that another day or two were needed to complete some of the arrangements of the Judge Advocate.

The trials are to be in the penitentiary building at the arsenal, where the criminals are now confined in chains and in separate cells.

A large room in the second story has been fitted up for the court room. It is large enough to hold three hundred persons and is in the northeast corner of the building, and has four windows, covered with grated iron bars. The room has a high ceiling and except the tables, chairs and matting upon the floor, and half a dozen benches is perfectly plain. The walls are white, the whole building having been newly renovated. No maps, pictures or anything is to be seen save the hastily constructed pine furniture needed by the court.

Judge Advocate Holt will preside at the court, which will be ranged around a long table upon the north side of the room. Parallel to it will be the tables for the official reporters, who will be sworn, and reduce the testimony each day to writing. Next to the phonographers is a table for the benefit of counsel should any appear. It is not known that any have been engaged, although there is a rumor that several eminent democratic politicians have refused to serve.

Judge Holt will be aided by Judge Bingham, of Ohio, and Judge Burnett, both skilful lawyers.

It is said that the Secretary of War is thoroughly conversant with the whole testimony and that the cases have been prepared under his eye.

Major General Hartranft has command of the jail and its surroundings, and his dispositions are such that it would be impossible for any attempt to get possession of the prisoners by a mob to succeed.

His forces are encamped just outside the outer walls, while thick cordons of sentries surround the red brick building which confines the wretched criminals, who, in chains, with muffles over their heads, are already undergoing a living death. They are not allowed any communication with the outside world, and the guards who feed them are not allowed to converse with them upon any pretence.

The padded masks covering their entire head, except the mouth, are put on to prevent them from committing suicide. A sentinel over each one attends to them day and night. All are very much dejected, and fear that at any moment they may be executed by the people.

It is most likely that three of Ford's theatre employees will have to die, as it seems pretty clear that they aided Booth materially in the execution of his dreadful murder. Ford, the proprietor, is still in the old Capitol, but, so far as I can learn, is not implicated.

The theatre is still under guard by the military. No one can enter except by a permit of the Secretary of War. It remains just as it was the night of the assassination.

No newspaper reporters will be admitted, nor will the testimony and progress of the trial be made public.

Quarters and accommodation for the entire court and reporters are prepared at the jail, and they will probably remain there during the trials.

By Wednesday morning the machinery will be all in motion, and the cases be pushed rapidly on.

Payne, the assasin of Seward, will probably be first tried.

INFERENCE OF THE EVIDENCE.

The Washington letter of the Philadelphia *Press* says that enough is known to establish the fact that the assassins worked for large sums, paid in hand, and the plans they laid, running through months, and implicating numbers, were a compound of obedience to the superior intellects that actuated and governed them, and of an eager and vigilant anxiety for their own worthless lives. It is already known that before Booth shot the President men were stationed to cut telegraph wires, and to open the gates along the roads upon which he fled, and even to provide refreshment for his horse; and doubtless the same preparations were made for the baffled murderer who sought Mr. Seward's life, and the assassins who laid in wait for other public men. Nothing proves this theory more clearly than the manner in which the preparations at Ford's theatre were made, showing not one hand or one brain, but several, and it is stated that the leap of Booth from the box to the stage had been rehearsed. But we must wait the publication of the details, which, if not at an early, will certainly be made known to the people at a later day.

COUNSEL FOR THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners on being asked whom they desired to select for counsel replied as follows:

Harold—Messrs. Fred. Stone, Joseph H. Bradley and J. M. Carlile.

Payne—Mr. Mason Campbell, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Surratt—Hon Reverdy Johnson and Mr. William Wallace Kirby.

Samuel Mudd—Mr. Robert James Brent, of Baltimore.

The other prisoners did not name counsel.

THE ORDER FOR THE TRIAL.

The following is a copy of the order for the trial.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 1, 1865.

Whereas the Attorney General of the United States has given his opinion that the persons implicated in the murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. William H Seward Secretary of State, and an alleged conspiracy to assassinate other officers of the federal government at Washington city, and their aiders and abettors are subject to the jurisdiction of and legally triable before a military commission:

It is ordered: *First*—That the Assistant Adjutant General detail nine competent military officers to serve as a commission for the trial of said parties, and that the Judge Advocate General proceed to prefer charges against said parties for their alleged offences, and bring them to trial before said military commission; that said trial or trials be conducted by the said Judge Advocate General, as recorder thereof, in person, aided by such assistant or special judge advocates as he may designate, and that said trials be conducted with all diligence consistent with the ends of justice, and said commission to sit without regard to hours.

Second—That Brevet Major General Hartranft be assigned to duty as Special Provost Marshal General, for the purpose of said trial and attendance upon said commission, and the execution of its mandates.

Third—That the said commission establish such order or rules of proceeding as may avoid unnecessary delay and conduce to the ends of public justice.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1865. NO. 156

FIRST MEETING OF THE COURT.

The court assembled for the first time on the 9th, inst, and after having heard the order of the Executive authorizing its session adjourned until the next day at 10 o'clock.

GREAT "MEXICAN EMIGRATION" MOVEMENT.

There is considerable excitement in New York city over a movement, said to be under the direction of agents of the anti-French Mexican Government—to secure emigrants for that country. The *Herald* of the 10th, contains save at columns in relation to it, but the other papers are mainly silent. Gen. Ortega, of the the Mexican army has been sent for from Washington, and it is rumored that our Government desires to have an explicit understanding of the matter. Gen. Rosecrans is said to be a sympathiser in the movement. After remarking that the French organ in New York City is exercised over the matter the *Herald* says it is difficult to see what our government has to do with it, since Americans have the right to emigrate when and where they like. It is still more difficult to see how France can object to it, until such little matters as the refitting and recruiting of rebel pirates are explained away.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Gen. Howard's army which left Raleigh sometime since reached Manchester on the James river opposite Richmond on the 8th. On the 8th, the 2d and 5th corps of the army of the Potomac marched through Richmond en route for home.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATIONS.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation that, whereas armed resistance to the government has ceased and the persons by whom the resistance was directed, as well as the operations of insurgent cruisers, are fugitives or captives, he declares that if after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for this proclamation to be come known in the ports of nations claiming to have been neutral, the said insurgent cruisers and the persons on board of them shall continue to receive hospitality in the said ports, this government will deem itself justified in refusing hospitality to the public vessels of such nations in ports of the United States, and in adopting such other measures as may be deemed advisible toward vindicating the national sovereignty.

The President has also issued an executive order to reestablish the authority of the United States and execute the laws within the geographical limits known as the State of Virginia. It is ordered that all acts and proceedings of the political, military and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion within the State of Virginia against the authority and laws of the United States, and of which Jefferson Davis, John Letcher and William Smith were late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void.

All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend or attempt to exercise any political, military or civil power, authority, jurisdiction or right, by, through or under Jefferson Davis, late of the City of Richmond, and his confidants, or under John Letcher or William Smith, and their confidants, or under any pretended political, military or civil commission or authority issued by them or of them, since the 17th day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

The Secretaries of State, War, Treasury, Navy and Interior, and the Postmaster General, are ordered to proceed to put in force all laws of the United States pertaining to their several departments, and the District Judge of said district to proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress. The Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale, property subject to confiscation and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters civil and criminal within the cognizance of the Federal courts; to carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a republican form of State Government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic laws, as well as to complete the reestablishment of the authority of the laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration of peace within the limits aforesaid. Francis H. Pierpont, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government so far as may be necessary in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and administration of the State Government throughout the geographical limits of said State.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN NEW YORK.

The week ending Saturday the 13th, has been devoted to anniversarys of different associations religious and political. The only important result of these movements was a proposition of Wm. Lloyd Garrison to dissolve the anti slavery society; but Wendell Phillips favored a "continuance of the work."

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

The collector of the Post of New York received the following despatch on the 10th inst.:

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1865.

The three per cent. tax on goods going to insurrectionary States is abolished. Such transportation is hereafter free.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE MARKETS.

The market generally on the 9th was unsettled. Gold was quoted at 135¾ and closed at 135⅝, Cotton 1¼ per cent lower. Wheat, Groceries &c. all falling.

GENERAL NEWS.

An official announcement of the surrender of Dick Taylor is made.

On the 9th the subscription to the seven-thirty loan amounted to the enormous sum of $15,165,300.

Robert E. Coxe, the owner of a private house in St. Catherines, Canada, at which Sanders, Tucker, and other rebels are said to have been frequently entertained, was arrested at Poughkepsie, N. Y., on the 9th.

Havana advices of the 3rd inst. give us later Mexican news of interest. Previous reports of Cortina, with a force of republicans, being in the vicinity of Matamoras, with the design of capturing the place are confirmed.—The *Monitor* of that town says that despatches have been received by General Mejia, the imperial commander there, from Marshal Bazaine, and that the French government has transportation ready to carry eighty thousand troops to Mexico, who will be sent over on the first intimation that the country is to be invaded from the United States. The war between the republicans and the imperialists still continues in various States, and successes for both sides are reported. It is announced that the imperialists have taken possession of the town of Guaymas, in Sonora, as well as some other places in the Pacific States of the republic. Dr. Gwin recently passed through Havana on his return to Mexico.

THE SANDERS-TUCKER MANIFESTO—THEY DON'T STAND FIRE—THEIR FLIGHT.

The New York *Times* of the 8th has an article on the modesto manifest of Geo. N. Sanders and Beverly Tucker and the accumulation of the assassination evidence, which is as follows:

No one acquainted with the history of those leading rebel spies who have been playing the alternate *roles* of peace commissioners and cut-throat conspirators in the neighboring provinces can be at all surprised to learn that Sanders and Tucker have fled from Montreal. Had there been nothing else to point to their complicity with the assassins, they have merited suspicion, ever since the murder was committed, by protesting too much.—But aside altogether from the guilty bearing of these outlaws, the direct evidence against them has been accumulating so fast, that even that easy tribunal, wherein Coursol and Smith shed the lustre of their genius upon British jurisprudence, seemed to have terrors for the conspirators too strong to abide. They are therefore reported missing by their friends in the provinces—missing within twenty-four hours after pretending in a published declaration to court a trial within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The truth seems to be, in regard to the evidence thus far obtained, that the principal murderer began leaving traces of his preparatory work behind him some seven months ago. The question how he became so well provided with money was shrewdly taken up by the prosecutors for the government at an early stage, as one of vital import to the perfect elimination of all the facts of the conspiracy. And around that question, we take it, will be found to hang nearly every link in the chain of evidence needed to bring to light the principal confederates in the bloody plot. At an early stage of the investigation it became apparent that the murderer's "oil speculations," and his acceptance of the hire and recompense of an assassin, were enterprises entirely identical. An idler and vagabond in what was assumed to be his profession, socially a pimp, extorting occasional levies from his victims as the chances favored, the murderer of President Lincoln was found so well supplied with money for several months before the assassination, that he found it necessary to account for his highly solvent pecuniary condition by representing himself as a speculator in oil stocks. This story might have passed unchallenged but for the untoward discovery of his brother's (J. B Booth's) letter, remonstrating against his continuing in the oil business, *after Richmond had been taken*. Here was the first cue to the money problem. And we shall learn anon how it was worked and followed up to the discovery of the murderer's financial operations in the Ontario Bank of Montreal—a bank our readers must remember, where the St. Albans plunder was deposited, while Booth was in Montreal—the same bank, moreover, whose cashier handed over the stolen money, after business hours, to the robbers and their special protectors, Policeman Lamothe and Justice Coursol.

All these occurrences come fortunately, and in their natural historical order, into account in tracing the record of the murderous plot from its first conception.—When all its ramifications are laid bare, it will doubtless turn out that the wretch who stands, thus far, in the character of principal, and for whom a vicious class seek to put forward a claim to a certain species of heroic virtue, was, after all, but the hired instrument of others; that he knew what work the prime rebel conspirators wanted done and that he asked and received the wages of the murderer for doing it. It will serve a most righteous end if, as we believe, the investigation now in progress, fully evolves all these facts.

The escape of the principal spies and accomplices in the murder from the neighboring provinces is, doubtless, in anticipation of proceedings for their surrender under the Extradition Treaty. But that escape is far enough from insuring their ultimate immunity. In no part of Europe can they hope long to find such shelter as would make life endurable. Even if they should gain a place beyond the reach of extradition treaties, their flight stamps them with the crime laid against them, and they become henceforth social outlaws in whatever civilized community they may seek a hiding place.

NEW TRADE REGULATIONS.

Important Orders and Circulars.

From different sources we obtain the following important documents relating to the resumption of trade, in this section:

CIRCULAR TO CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 1.

In order to carry into effect the Executive order issued April 29, 1865, directing the removal of restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse with the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and with such parts of the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, East of the Mississippi River, as shall be designated by the respective department commanders as being within the lines of national military occupation, the following instructions are issued:

1. All Collectors of Customs at ports on the Atlantic coast within the loyal States, and the Collectors of such ports within States heretofore declared in insurrection, as have been opened by proclamation of the President, are designated as permit officers, under section 2 of the Regulations, Series July 29, 1864, with power to authorize the transportation of goods, other than those specified as contraband of war, in the above cited Executive Order, to all ports within the States and parts of States above mentioned, in such vessels only as are authorized by law to engage in the coasting trade of the United States.

2. These collectors, and all other permit officers named in said section, are authorized and required to issue permits for the transportation of goods to such ports in the manner and form required by the aforesaid regulation, charging and collecting the permit fee therein prescribed.

3. When any vessel duly authorized to engage in the coasting trade, arriving from any of the ports in insurrectionary States, shall enter any of the ports referred to in the first section hereof with cargo duly permitted by the permit officer of any port affected by the said Executive Order, such vessel and cargo shall be treated as upon a lawful voyage, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of vessels and cargoes in the coasting trade.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The following is the section referred to above, designating who may grant permits:

II. The officers of the Treasury Department to be authorized under instructions from the Secretary to permit supplies to be transported to loyal persons residing in insurrectionary States or parts of States, or in restricted districts of loyal States with which commercial intercourse has been, or may be licensed by the President, under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, are the Surveyors of Customs at Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Paducah, Cairo, Quincy, St. Louis Nashville, Memphis and Baltimore, the Collectors of Customs at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Georgetown, Alexandria, Beaufort, in North Carolina, Port Royal, in South Carolina, Brownsville, and New Orleans. Other officers will be designated to grant permits, should the public interests require it; and the officers above named will respectively grant permits to such ports, places or districts only as shall be designated in the letter of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The permit fee is that established in the following clause:

Fees for permit to transport to or from such district other products, goods, wares or merchandise, three per centum on the sworn invoice value thereof at the place of shipment.

After consultation with Gen. Schofield, Col. Heaton Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Departmens has authorized the publication of the following

AGREEMENT IN RELATION TO THE INTRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

In pursuance of the 9th section of the Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, in such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons authority to sell such monthly amounts as they shall desire authority to sell at the respective posts.

Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts, to be disposed of as above; provided, the Commanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same.

All parties who commence business after the publication of this agreement, must file an oath of loyalty with the Supervising Special Agent.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Maj. Gen'l Commanding.
D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Agent, Treas. Department.

NOTICE IN RELATION TO THE APPOINTMENT OF PURCHASING AGENT.

All parties interested are hereby notified that PETER LAWSON, Esq., has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as United States Purchasing Agent, at the port of Beaufort, North Carolina.

He will at once open an Office for the purchase and reception of Products at Beaufort, and will extend his operations to such localities in the interior of the State as may be practicable.

Another Purchasing Agent will be announced for Wilmington.

The following are points of interest to all those who have recently been brought within the Federal Military lines, and who have roducts on hand for sale or exportation:

First—That the Act of Congress of the second of July last, specially prohibits the purchasing of Products by private parties on their own account. The only persons who are now authorized to purchase, are duly appointed Purchasing Agents. Private parties who are now engaged, without authority, in purchasing and storing Products, with a view of holding on to the same until some future time, will understand that all such Products are liable to seizure and confiscation. To avoid difficulty, the party now holding such Products so purchased, had better report the same at once to the Purchasing Agent.

Second—All parties bringing in Products, such as Cotton, Tobacco and Naval Stores to the Purchasing Agent, can so agree, according to regulations, with said Agent as to result in leaving one fourth, in kind, with the Agent as the property of the Government, upon the understanding that the owner of the products will have the right to export to the Eastern Markets the remaining three fourths. The process by which this can be done will be more fully understood by reference to the recent Amended Treasury Regulations, dated at Washington, April 25th, 1865.

Third—Parties who resided within our Military lines, and produce Cotton and other products previous to the advance into this State of the Armies of Generals Sherman and Schofield are permitted to ship the whole of their productions as heretofore.

Fourth—All abandoned and captured products, according to regulations, go the Supervising Special Agent.—Any private party having abandoned products under his control, and who attempts to ship or sell the same, will not only subject the property to seizure, but make himself liable to prosecution for the offence.

The regulations which have been established, requiring one-fourth of the productions as above stated, as a condition precedent for the shipment and sale of the other three fourths, has been done as a necessary revenue measure. All parties who have recently had the benefits and protection of the Federal Government, extended over them, can raise no substantial objection to the payment of such a tax by the delivery of products in kind.

The Purchasing Agent, Mr. Lawson, will be found much of his time at the office of the undersigned, in Newbern.

D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Ag't Treas. Dept.

OFFICE U. S. PURCHASING AGTNT,
BEAUFORT, N. C., May 8, 1865.

The Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina, would request all persons having permits previous to this date, to call at his office located in Newbern, in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Beaufort, at the office of C. T. Blakeslee, Ast. Spl Agent Treas. Dept., and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

PETER LAWSON,
Purchasing Agent.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, a man whom we know to be well posted in these matters, sends the following to that paper on the 8th inst:—

To understand the action of the government in removing the trade regulations imposed by the Treasury Department, it is necessary to bear in mind that there are no less than three acts of Congress all affecting this subject of commercial intercourse, the provisions of which so far as they are not repealed, are still in force, and the trade must be regulated in accordance therewith. As the matter does not demand an extra session of Congress, the government will seek to relieve the stringency of the restrictions by removing all the regulations imposed by the Treasury Department and making a compliance with the provisions of the several acts as mere matter of form. The main features of the several acts relating thereto which will still have to be complied with are the procurement of the necessary permit, the payment of the three per cent, tax on the sworn value of goods at the place of shipment, and compliance with the 9th section of the Act of July 2, 1864, which concerns the shipment of goods from an insurrectionary State, and which is referred to by Secretary McCulloch, in his circular dated May 4. That section is as follows:

"SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of Section 5, of the Act of 13th of July, 1861, aforesaid, as authorizes the President in his discretion to license or permit commercial relations in any State or section, the inhabitants of which are declared in a state of insurrection, is hereby repealed, except so far as may be necessary to authorize supplying the necessities of loyal persons residing in insurrectionary States within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States, as indicated by published order of the commanding General of the department or district so occupied; and also except so far as may be necessary to authorize persons residing within such lines to bring or send to market in the loyal states any products which they shall have produced with their own labor, or the labor of freedom or others employed and paid by them, pursuant to rules relating thereto which may be established under proper authority, and no goods, wares or merchandise shall be taken into a State declared in insurrection, or transported thereto, except to and from such places, and to such monthly amounts, as shall have been previously agreed upon in writing by the Commanding General of the department in which such places are situated, and an officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose."

FLOUR FOR SALE.

A FEW BARRELS OF GOOD FAMILY FLOUR for sale. J. KINSEY.
May 15-1t*

NEWBERN
COTTON GIN COMPANY.
POLLOCK STREET,
(FIRST DOOR FROM EAST FRONT STREET.)

This Company have at great expense erected suitable Buildings and Machinery for Ginning Cotton by Steam Power, and are prepared to Gin and Press Cotton on favorable terms, and solicits the patronage of the Cotton Growers of this vicinity.

Apply to LELAND, BIGLOW & CO., Agents.
May 15-3m

HOUGH & CO.,
LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
SUTLER'S GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, ETC.
May 15-1m

H. J. MENNINGER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
(The old stand of J. Gooding and I. Disosway,)
May 14 1m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Hillsboro' Street.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN,
May 13-tf Proprietors.

WHITE LABORERS.

I WISH TO HIRE THREE OR FOUR WHITE MEN to be employed in cultivating the products of the soil. A liberal price given. Apply to me at Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WM. F. COLLINS.
May 13 3t

CUTTER & FRENCH,
(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Butter, Cheese, West India Goods, Spices,
ARMY, NAVY AND SUTLER GOODS,
VEGETABLES,
Green and Dried Fruit,
GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,
TIN WARE AND STOVES,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
LAMPS, LANTERNS, COAL OIL,
Confectionery of all Kinds,
Yankee Notions,
OFFICERS AN CITIZENS' CLOTHING, MILITARY BADGES, TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS, TRUNKS, VALISES, HARNESS, SADDLERY & HORSE
EQUIPMENTS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS
DRY GOODS
AND
MILLINERY.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
In fact everything required by Soldiers or Citizens.
W. B. CUTTER. G. Z. FRENCH.
May 15-tf
Standard copy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Pollock Street, one door West of East Front Street,
Newbern, N. C.
Respectfully announce that they offer for sale at their Store a choice and selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
FORAGE, &c.,
Which they will sell, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
In qualities and at prices that cannot fail to suit the buyer.
We will also sell bills of Exchange on New York, or Boston, in sums to suit.
Give us a call and we will satisfy any reasonable man that this is the place to buy.
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.
May 15-tf.

NEW GRIST MILL.
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
HAVE ADDED TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENT A NEW
Steam Grist Mill,
In which they will grind Corn in large or small quantities, and furnish an excellent article of
MEAL.
We are also prepared to purchase CORN in any quantity that may be offered.
NICE SWEET CORN MEAL,
Cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else in North Carolina.
GIVE US A CALL!
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO,
May 15-tf. Newbern, N. C.

MURRAY & NEPHEW,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,
62 South Street, New York.
CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.
All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.
N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.
May 15-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PROGRESS.

As we shall be in communication with the Eastern part of the State, with the North and the world in a day or two, we will now receive mail subscribers to the Progress at the following rates:

Daily Paper, one year.....$10 00
" " six months.....5 00
Weekly paper, one year.....3 00
" " six months.....1 50

Money must accompany all orders, or the paper will not be sent.

News Agents will be supplied at the rate of $5 per hundred.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All transient advertisements will be charged ONE DOLLAR a square, ten lines minion type to count a square, for each and every insertion, and the money must be paid at the time when the matter is handed in or they will not appear.

AUTTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the Progress in their several localities; and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

Vestal & Joy, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C,
J. B. Whitaker Goldsboro', N. C.
T. Bo[illegible], Wilmington, N. C.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send it by mail. No paper sent till the subscription is paid.

A Week from Home—Goldsboro'—Wilmington—Chief Justice Chase—Newbern, Etc.

In company with our distinguished fellow-citizen, B. F. Moore, Esq., we left the city on the night of the 5th inst. for Wilmington, to meet, by invitation, Chief Justice Chase.

On arriving at Goldsboro, at 3 o'clock, Saturday the 6th, we found there was to be no train for Wilmington until Sunday morning. We spent the day, however, very pleasantly with our old friend, J. B. Whitaker, Esq.; by whom we were most hospitably entertained. During the day we met Messrs. Everett, Blount, Perkins, Collier, Robinson and other good Union men. We do not wish to be understood as dictating to the good people of Wayne, but we may suggest that we should be glad to see them send Messrs. Whitaker and Everett to the State Convention.

We arrived at Wilmington on Sunday at 2 p. m., and awaited the arrival of Judge Chase, who was to come round from Beaufort in a revenue propeller.—Monday morning Gen. Hawley learned that Mr. Chase was at Fort Fisher and at once ordered the steamboat *Christopher* to be got in readiness to go down the river; and at half-past eleven, in company with Gen. Hawley and staff and a number of prominent Wilmingtonians, we gave under way for the Fort. Arrived at the Fort we found that the Chief Justice had already made the rounds of the works and had gone over to Caswell and Smithville. Our party, in charge of Gen. Hawley and his aids, whose courtesy and kindness we shall never forget, walked through and around the world-renowned earthworks at Fisher, and returned to the wharf just in time to meet the Chief Justice and his party on their return from Fort Caswell. We were all presented to Mr. Chase and the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, who accompanied him, by Gen. Hawley. After a few minutes, during which the conversation took a general turn, the Chief Justice invited the whole party to go aboard his ship and accompany him up the river to Wilmington, which we did, and arrived at the wharf about sundown.

The Chief Justice was accompanied by hi daughter, an interesting young lady of about sixteen, by Dr. Fuller, and several other gentlemen whose names we cannot recall. During the run up the river the company partook of a bountiful collation in the saloon, and though representing sections that had long been warring on each other, the best possible feeling prevailed. Chief Justice Chase is a gentleman of tall, well proportioned figure and commanding presence, and so persuasive, agreeable and fascinating in his manners as to soon win the confidence and esteem of all who come in contact with him.

On arriving at Wilmington carriages were in waiting which conveyed the distinguished visitor and his suite to the residence of Gen. Hawley, where a numerous party dined and spent the remainder of the evening. During the evening and the forenoon of Tuesday a large number of ladies and gentlemen representing the leading families in the city, called to pay their respects to the Chief Justice, and we are sure that he will cherish most pleasing recollections of his short visit to our principal commercial town.

Mr. Chase and daughter passed Monday night at General Dodge's, near by; and next day, after the morning reception and the private audience granted Mr. Moore and ourself, the party rode round town to inspect its points and places of general interest. At two o'clock the Chief Justice and those who accompanied him returned to General Hawley's, and after lunch and wine, and an hour or two passed in general convivial interchange of views and sentiments, the distinguished visitor, at half-past four, accompanied by General Hawley, General Abbott and lady, their staff officers, and a number of citizens, left the wharf at the foot of Market street, on board the *Christopher*, which steamer, at eight, ran alongside the cutter *Wyanda*, just off Fisher, and in a few moments thereafter, the last good-bye having been said and the last shake of the hand been given, the ship was under way for Charleston, and the steamboat returning to Wilmington.

Generals Hawley, Abbott, Dodge, and all their subordinates, were untiring in their attentions; and those of us who were recipients of their courtesy, kindness, and profuse hospitality, will long hold them in affectionate remembrance. The people of Wilmington are really fortunate, as they have to submit to military rule, in having gentlemen such as General Hawley and General Abbott over them.

Mr. Moore and ourself had long and interesting interviews with Chief Justice Chase, who seemed to be deeply solicitous for the future welfare of North Carolina; and we are confident that, as far as his influence extends, it will be used to restore us to civil rule and commercial and business prosperity as soon as possible. We left him fully impressed that we had been in the presence of a great and good man.

Wilmington is as quiet as before the war, and we heard no complaint of oppression, tyranny, or anything of the kind. The real, outspoken Union sentiment there is much stronger than in any place we have visited; and we were told that there were probably not more than a half dozen men in the town, of any former respectability, that still made themselves obnoxious and offensive to the Union troops and officers who are there for their protection.

We left Wilmington on Wednesday morning, and arrived at Newbern at one o'clock A. M. Thursday. We had been absent from Newbern, the place of our former residence, for over three years, and there were many changes visible at every turn. Many buildings have been torn down, and others burnt; but others and better ones have taken their places, and upon the whole we think the old town has been decidedly improved by the "Yankee occupation." The saddest thing of all, however, was the absence of many genial faces that never greeted us but in kindness, who fell victims to the dreadful scourge of last summer. We remained in Newbern two days, and we return our thanks to Messrs. Joy, Vestal, Heath, and others, for the good care they took of us.

Mr. Joy, of the *Times*, seems to have a soul as large as his corporeal dimensions, some 240 or more, we should say, will allow; and we recommend the *Times*, under the management of Vestal & Joy, to all loyal citizens.

We shall have more to say of Newbern, Goldsboro', and Wilmington hereafter, but at present we have exceeded our space.

We arrived at home at nine o'clock A. M. Saturday, the 13th, considerably jaded, physically, but strong in hope for the future of our good old State and our whole country.

Personal.

The Editor left the city on the 5th of the present month and only returned on Saturday the 13th. He was only absent from a sense of public duty, and if in the management of the *Progress* by his employees, during his absence, any indiscretion has been committed, he deeply regrets it. The Editor is not only determined to support cheerfully, and from a sense of duty, the entire policy of the National Administration in the matter of reconstruction, but will feel that it is equally incumbent upon him to support and defend the subordinate officers of the Government in all acts necessary to their own comfort and well-bearing so long as their presence may be required among us to assist us in a restoration of that law and order forfeited by rebellion against lawful authority.

Persons who justified the Davis tyranny in its wholesale impressments and robberies, are now ready to cry out against the Union authorities for the loss of a plank or the occupation of a negro hut; though we trust that we have gentlemen in authority in this Department, that will not only take what they want for the legitimate uses of the government and its officers, but that they will take it from those secessionists who yet delight in looks and acts of defiance, and whose treason would be open and dangerous but for fear of the halter.

We have no sympathy for or patience with men or women who persist in their haughty, insolent and insulting bearing towards the officers and men who are here for their protection, and we think the sooner examples are made of leaders the better.

Until civil authority is restored in North Carolina the military is supreme; and we think our people are fortunate in having this rule entrusted to General Schofield—a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the condition of our people and who sympathises with them and their sufferings. And we promise to the General commanding, and all his superiors and inferiors, a hearty and cheerful support in all measures and steps necessary to put down treason and re-establish law and order. Every man should now yield a cheerful support to those in authority, and do all he can to re-establish harmony and good feeling; and those who refuse to do it should be made to do it, or leave the country. We have had enough of this tampering and dallying with treason, and the sooner an iron rod is brought to bear upon all evil doers, the better.

News from Jeff. Davis.

Information has been received here that Jeff. Davis, the absconding rebel and murderer, was last heard from at Washington, Ga. But six of his escort were with him. He had given his specie away to the inhabitants, and was closely pursued. It was thought that he was making for the coast. Washington is situated in Wilkes County, Ga., north of the Georgia Railroad and near the South Carolina line and the Savannah river. It was the home of Toombs. The Federal cavalry had collected some of the valuables, which he, with forced generosity, had disposed of.

A late Richmond despatch says that the rebel Ex-Commissioners of Exchange, Col Ould and Major Hatch, have been arrested in Richmond by Gen. Grant's order upon a charge of having misappropriated a little item of three hundred thousand dollars which was entrusted to them for the relief of our prisoners then held in the South.—The spirit which has actuated Col. Ould's treatment of prisoners and the management of this exchange question, is exhibited in a letter in his own handwriting, addressed to Brig. Gen. Winder, under date of City Point, March 17, 1863. In this letter Col. Ould says:

"The arrangements I have made (for exchanging prisoners) works largely in our favor. *We get rid of a set of miserable wretches*, and receive some of the best material I ever saw."

The Bermuda papers contain long accounts of the judicial investigations, now being held at St. George's, of the attempt of Dr. Blackburn to introduce yellow fever into New York, Philadelphia, and other Northern cities. Blackburn visited Bermuda ostensibly on a philanthropic mission, in connection with the causes of yellow fever. The evidence shows that he collected, while there, bedding and clothing taken from fever patients. That he purchased and infected new clothing, which he packed in trunks, and in charge of parties with orders to forward them to New York in the spring. One witness testified that Blackburn represented himself as a Confederate agent whose mission was the destruction of the Northern masses. It was also shown that several men connected with the agency of the Confederate States were cognisant of these facts. It is stated that there were ten trunks, three of which have been found and their contents buried by the Board of Health. Blackburn is well known in the Provinces as a leading and ultra rebel.

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

Rations, Again.—We have once or twice alluded to the abuse of the privilege of drawing rations from the United States Commissary, gratis; but the swindling now going on is so enormous and so barefaced, that we deem it our duty, as a local journalist and as a loyal citizen of the United States, to refer to the matter again. In our opinion, the entire system had better be stopped than suffered to go on as it is now going. In this immediate vicinity there are but few persons "who are absolutely without any means of support," which is the language used by Colonel Granger, Commandant of the Post, as requisite to entitle them to draw rations; and yet some of our wealthiest men, many of whom have made fortunes by speculating and peculating during the war, and many of whom have been fiery secessionists, have drawn rations gratis, while they doubtless have plenty of gold and silver laid away.

We do not wish to be understood as censuring the Mayor and Commissioners who grant the certificates to applicants for rations. They administer an oath to each one, which we have not seen or heard, but we presume it is to the effect that they "are absolutely without the means of support." When this oath is swallowed, the certificate issues as a matter of course, and the Commissary must, as a matter of duty, issue the rations specified. A wide door for perjury is opened—we will not say it has been entered; but if the names of all those who have drawn rations under this oath could be published, the public could judge for itself. We would respectfully suggest to the authorities the propriety of furnishing the city papers with lists of the names of all persons drawing rations, for publication. We believe it would prevent many outrageous impositions, not probably among those who are too lazy to work, but among those who love their gold too well to part with it when a bit of an oath can save it.

As an individual our means are limited—and scarcely a drop in the bucket when compared with that of many who have represented themselves to be 'absolutely without the means of support;" and yet we have managed to purchase the means of support, and have been glad of an opportunity to do so. Were we a needless beggar, we should consider ourselves worse than a thief, to say nothing of taking the prescribed oath. Yet there are many of far superior means who draw rations. There are also families now drawing rations who, when the Commissary stores here were opened to the public previous to the arrival of the Union army, boasted that they had procured provisions enough to last them from six to twelve months.

It is true there are frequently things in the Commissary Department that cannot at the time be procured elsewhere. The privilege to *purchase* such things, under proper restrictions and regulations, would often be a great convenience to the citizens; but we candidly believe that the wholesale system of *giving away* is doing more harm than good. We do not believe there is a well man in Raleigh that cannot provide for himself and his family by labor. Uncle Sam is often too generous; but his generosity should not encourage idleness, for idleness begets vice. We daily see men sitting about their homes or lounging about the streets, smoking cigars, and not unfrequently partially intoxicated, who are very active and energetic on ration day. Many of our citizens are coming to the conclusion that the whole plan is a grand swindle upon the United States government.

In conclusion, we would again recommend the publishing of the names. If all continue to draw that have drawn, the public will be astonished at such publication.

Sharp Practice.—We learn that on the morning General Kilpatrick's cavalry entered Raleigh, a man wearing the uniform of a Federal officer, rode up to the house of a gentleman in this city, and desired to see him. The gentleman is a minister, but also has a tender regard for certain worldly things known as gold and silver—that he may be enabled to be charitable, we will charitably presume. He came out, and the officer told him that General Kilpatrick had just sent him up to that portion of the city to receive the specie, jewelry, &c., of the citizens for safe keeping until the "bummers" should have passed through, as they would appropriate all such things as they might find to themselves. "You are just the man I wanted to see," remarked the worldly minister, delivering up to him his gold watch and chain, and quite an amount in specie. The officer gave him his name as (we do not recollect the Christian name) Arsenic. Mr. Arsenic has not yet refunded, and the minister has come to the conclusion that he himself took an overdose of the poison. Most likely it was one of those ubiquities known as "Wheeler's men." Sometimes a man—even a minister—loses by being extremely anxious to save.

Gold Resurrected.—We learn that a portion of the Federal troops, encamped near the Company Shops on the North Carolina Railroad, recently exhumed between $60,000 and $70,000 in gold out of one pit. It was discovered by the merest accident. The troops had been encamped there several days, and in moving and re-spreading their tents in fresh places, one of the pins struck a hard substance. Thinking it was a stone, or something of that kind, the soldiers dug down in order to remove it, and lo! it was a box of gold. Boxes were then taken out containing in all the amount specified. The precious metal was taken charge of by the United States authorities. It belonged to the Bank of Commerce. We know not whether it will be confiscated or restored.

Job's Comforters.—When one has been sick, and is just able to crawl out, pale, emaciated, and feeble, it is a great comfort to meet with friends who exclaim—"How pale you are!" "How feeble you are looking!" "How you have fallen off!" "What's the matter, old fellow? I never saw anybody looking worse!" "I tell you, you'll peg out if you don't mind!" "Looks to me, you've got consumption!" These are only a few of the many consoling expressions that greet his ears. If the convalescent be a man of spirit, he is fired with an ambition to get strong enough to whip somebody, which does him more good than medicine. The tribe of Job's comforters is yet numerous.

Very few men who have nothing to do are ever equal to the task—except on ration day, and then he has "an entire change of programme," which is highly attractive, to himself.

LARGE PUBLIC MEETING IN PITT.

On Tuesday, May 2d, 1865, the people of Pitt county assembled en masse, at the Court-house in Greenville, to hear F. B. Satterthwaite, Esq., address them upon the present condition of the country.

The large Court-house was soon filled to overflowing, when Churchill Perkins, Esq., called the meeting to order, and nominated Dr. Elias J. Blount for President, which was confirmed.

Dr. Blount, on taking the chair, made a short but spirited address, explained the object of the meeting, and returned his thanks.

The following gentlemen were chosen as Vice Presidents, viz: John Galloway, L. G. Little, John Ring, and Richard A. Bynum, Esqrs.

Dr. Joseph A. Bynum and Wm. S. Moye, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting being thus organized, F. B. Satterthwaite, Esq., moved the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The motion prevailed, and the President appointed Messrs. F. B. Satterthwaite, C. Perkins, Edward Hooll, W. H. Perkins, Haddock Carney, and James W. Moye, Esqrs., to compose said committee; they retired, and in a short time returned, and through their chairman, Mr. Satterthwaite, submitted the following:

Whereas, We, the citizens of Pitt county, in general mass meeting assembled, for the purpose of giving expression to our feelings and views upon the present condition of our country, do

Resolve, That we deeply deplore the assassination of the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, and we believe this feeling to be common with the great mass of the people throughout the South, who are in no wise responsible for a crime so horrid in its character, and so much opposed to our recognised notions of sound morality and Christian charity.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the cessation of hostilities between the North and the South, and hope soon to forget that we have ever been enemies—to bury all old animosities, and to unite in good faith in upholding and maintaining a common government, which was purchased by the blood of our common ancestors.

Mr. Satterthwaite then proceeded to address the meeting for one hour, in a style unsurpassed by any previous effort of his life. He evidently spoke the emotions of his heart, and every word seemed to go to the hearts of the audience. His tribute to the life and character of President Lincoln was truly eloquent and affecting.—He predicted that when the passions and prejudices of the people should pass away, and reason resume her throne, that no people would do more justice to the memory Mr. Lincoln than those of North Carolina.—He paid a high compliment to President Johnson, spoke of him as the son of our State, and invoked us all to give his administration a cordial support. To attempt any farther sketch of the address of Mr. Satterthwaite would do him injustice, as none but those who heard him can ever fully appreciate it.

C. Perkins, Allen Bynum, and others, then made a few remarks, fully endorsing the resolutions and sentiments of Mr. Satterthwaite.

The question was then put upon the adoption of the resolutions, and they were carried without a dissenting voice.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered the President and Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and the meeting adjourned.

It was ordered in the meeting, that the proceedings be signed by the President and Secretaries, and sent to the N. C. Times, Newbern, and to the *Standard* and *Progress*, Raleigh, for publication.

ELIAS J. BLOUNT, President.

Jos. H. Bynum, Wm. Moye, } Secretaries.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE UNCALLED FOR.

Post Office, Raleigh, May 13th, 1865.

	A
Andryson, William	Ash, Mrs Willie
Allgre, William	
	B
Brooks, Philip	Barbery, Benjamin
Blacknall, Doctor	Bunton, John
Biddell, Brister	Brown, Mrs L M
Barringer, D M	Beard, Miss Emma
Bachelor, W T	Boylen, Miss Kate,
Bradley, J C	Burner, Miss Jane
Barner, Solomon	Busbee, Miss Mary
Bullin, James	Belvin, Mrs Nancy
Bettenbender, Abraham	Badger, Mrs Geo D
Brown, H J	
	C
Campbell, Rev S	Creech, Mrs Lucinda
Cobb, Rev W B	Coon, Miss Mahala
Cooper, J H Esq 2	Cox, Miss Rosey
Callan, Thomas	Cox, Miss Ann
Coffin, E Suttler	
	D
Duncoh, E	Duran, Miss Margaret
Dean, Col W S	Duncon, Miss Sally
Donnell, Hon R S 2	Darrar, Mi s
Dillinan, Miss Mary	Durham, Miss Nancy,
Dowsey, Rev George D	Dupre, Lewis
Davis, W B	Davis, John P,
	E
Everiss, Joseph	Bevans, James W
	F
Frost, Mrs Benjamin	Finch, W H Esq
Farrill, Miss Johana	Farrell, John O
Fowler, James W	Farrell, J J
Fisher, Dr E C	Fitzgerald, Chas
	G
Gokee, Thomas	Graham Thomas
His Excellency the Governor of N C,	Gowen, Miss Abaia
Grimes, John	Gowder, Miss Julia
	H
Howell, James M	Howle, Mrs Melinda
Hoyt, James	Hayer Miss Corrina
Hetersimer, Andy	Howell, Mrs Pink
Hawkins, Phil B	Hannell, Mrs M J
Haygood, Miss Sallie care of Dr Hodge	Rich, Mrs Lucy
Hinton, Miss Lucinda	Heath, Miss E B
Hunter, Miss Lucinda 2	Hicks, Miss A A
	Hunter, Miss Lucinda
	I
Iredell, George (colored)	Iredell, Miss Lizzie
Iredell, Miss Mattie	
	J
Johnson, Benjamin	Jones, Mrs Mary 2
James, Theodore C	Jenks, Mrs Sallie
Johnson, Joseph E	Johnston, Mamberry
Johnson, Henry C	Jones, Mrs Elizabeth
	K
Kelley, Micheal	Kelley, Charles
Kitzeor, Thomas H	
	L
Lane, Freeman	Lubey, George
Leanord, A	Lane, Miss Fannie
Little, Capt J C	Lawyer, Miss Margaret
Lehmann, Gustus	Lane, Miss Penelope
Lewis, Ad'j W T,	Longee, Miss Cornelia S
	M
Miller Douglass	Miller, D E
Matthews, W T	Maloy, Col
Moore, James A	Miller, Mrs Fannie 3
McChesney, W W	Mitchell, Miss Susan
Morgan, Henry	Malone, Mrs Edward
McDougall, J E	Morse, Mrs Zula
Morgan, William	Miller, Miss Ellen
McElroy, Edward	Mullens, Miss Mattie A
Moore, B F	Moore, Mrs Maria
Murray, A F,	McKey, Hipsey
	P
Peirce, Charles	Parker Pleasant
Page, A F	Peyton, Mr
Plummier, Mrs S A	Pemelroy, W M
Patrick, James A	
	R
Reen, Jessee	Rodgers, Robbert
Reed, William (R R L)	Rawn, Mrs Clara
Ratley, James	Reaves, Miss Mattie
	S
Swepson, J W	Scott, S W
Scott, Alfred	Simpson, J W
Sawyer, Maj L S	Smith, Mingo (colored)
Small, F D	Southgate, Mrs Mattie B
Spicks, W B	Shaffer, Miss Mary
Skillins, Jessee	Sanderson, Mrs James M
Samson, Henry	Savage, Miss Anna
Strieklin, Ames	Stevenson, Mrs Lucena
Smithwat, Sidney	Shevet, Miss Sarah
	T
Taylor, Geo W	Tucker, Miss Lucinda
Terrell, J M	Tenn, Miss Mary
Taylor, Geo C	Tyler, Mrs O M
Tunsil, Miss Sallie	Turner, Miss F R
	V
Vaughn, Littleton R	Valentine, Mrs Martha
	W
Wilson, Thomas	Walsh, W J
Wright, Charles H	Wingate, Miss Margarett
Ware, Thos E	Wyatt, Miss L F
Worth, Jonathan	Williams, Miss Martha
Watson, Capt A M	Wright, Miss Pencia
Ward, Miss Mary	
	Y
Young, William	

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

A Union Paper at the Capital of North Carolina.

Having determined to remain in Raleigh and make the Progress one of the permanent fixtures of the Capitol of the State, we appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend its circulation.

Bastile, [illegible] and slavery in our country having been abolished by the Union armies, and the old flag having again been unfurled on the capitol of our good old State, never again to be lowered by the hand of treason, the people can read those papers that advocate their principles and express their sentiments without the fear of the rack or the stake; and it is our determination to make THE PROGRESS worthy the confidence of the intelligent masses.

We have associated with us in the editorial management of the paper gentlemen of experience and of acknowledged talent and ability, and we shall spare neither labor or expense to render the paper worthy of the capitol of the State and a welcome visitor in every household.

Though it is our determination to make the Progress a live newspaper, we shall not ignore those great questions that so deeply affect our immediate future and which must be speedily acted upon and settled. We shall give to the administration of President Johnson an active and zealous support, and will exert whatever of power or influence we may possess to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to our native State. We love the Union and we love North Carolina, and all our energies and whatever of talents we may possess, or shall be able to command in the management of the paper, shall be employed for the preservation of the one and to increase the prosperity of the other.

In the management of our publication we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole country.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS,

The publication of which has been interrupted by the derangement of the mails, will be resumed immediately, and we make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert themselves in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily paper one year, ...$10 00
" " six months, ...5 00
Weekly paper one year, ...3 00
" " six months, ...1 50

Persons sending us clubs of ten or more, to one office, at one time, will be furnished with the paper gratis.

May 4th, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, the Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 3 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WEST, BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. L. & J. C. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interst in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C.

ap 30.

LOST.

A BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, SUPposed to have been taken by mistake by some person who arrived by the 7½ o'clock train on the evening of the 28th.

It was missed soon after the arrival of said train.

The person who has it will confer a great favor and will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Headquarters, Department of N. C.

G. W. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Brig. Gen'l.

May 1-tf.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf

ICE! ICE! ICE!

BY SENDING TO MY RESIDENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK A. M., each day, persons can be supplied with Ice at 5 cents per pound, any quantity.

R. S. TUCKER,
Hillsboro street.

May 13-3t*

LOST.

A FULL HANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.

May 12-tf

$25,000 REWARD.

Headq'rs Military Division of the James,
Richmond, Va., May 9th, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR A reward of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery for trial of William Smith, Rebel Governor of Virginia.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major Gen. Com'd'g.

May 9-tf

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as house-keeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf

WANTED,

SIX MALE ATTENDANTS IMMEDIATELY, AT the Insane Asylum. For terms, &c., apply to the Superintendent. May 2-12t